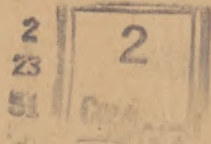


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Note on the tribes of the Aden  
Protectorate by Capt. Knapp, R.A.



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## Note on the tribes of the Aden Protectorate by Captain Knapp, R.A.

The zone in which the British influence is felt in the neighbourhood of Aden may be said to be comprised by a semi-circle, having a radius of 80 miles with Aden as its centre. To the eastward beyond that distance, and especially on the sea coast, Great Britain is looked on as a kind of paramount power, which, while recognizing independence, will not permit alienation of territory to foreign nations.

The tribes, which come immediately under British influence, are the—

Receiving a subsidy	...	...	{	(1) Abdali.
				(2) Subaihi.
				(3) Akrabi.
				(4) Fadthli.
				(5) Haushabi.
No subsidy	...	...	{	(6) 'Aulaki, Upper and Lower.
				(7) Yafii, Upper.
Receiving a subsidy	...	...	{	Yafii, Lower.
				(8) 'Alawi.
				(9) Dthali.
No subsidy	...	...	{	(10) Wahidi.
				(11) Sheikh of 'Irka.
Receiving a subsidy	...	...	{	(12) Kishn and Socotra.
				(13) Kayti and Kasadi of Mokalla.
No subsidy	...	...	...	(14) Kathiri.

All of these tribes have relations with the Aden Residency. The Upper Aulaki and Upper Yafii have but little connection.

A description of the first eight detailed above is attached ; also a detail of the routes into the interior as far as the Turkish border. The first eight are those which surround Aden or come between it and the interior.

The last five are along the coast towards the east, and can generally be dealt with from the sea coast, should any action be necessary.

The description of the various tribes which follows has been taken from "An account of the Arab tribes in the vicinity of Aden" by Major Hunter and Captain Sealy, from which book an historical resumé of the country and accounts of the tribes on the coast eastwards can be obtained, if desired.

### ABDALI.

*Situation.*—Labej, the district inhabited by the Abdali tribes, is bounded on west by a line, which starting from a boundary-pillar situated about a mile from the sea near the Hiswa, on the northern shore of Aden Harbour, and passing about three miles to the east of Bir Ahmad and west of Darb, through an uncultivated space, extends in a north-east direction to Al Anad, a small stone fort about 35 miles from the Barrier Gate. The north-east boundary runs from Al Anad across the sand drifts and desert to near Bir Uwaidain ; thence it turns westerly towards Imad, where it meets British territory. A strip of territory on the sea-shore remains Fadthli property.



The area of the district is approximately 180 square miles.

*Description.*—Lahej may be generally described as a large sandy plain, watered by a torrent which bifurcates a few miles below Zaida. This is the Wadi Toban. Of the two branches the westerly or Wadi-al-Kabir finds its way to the sea at Hiswa and the easterly, or Wadi-us-Saghir, after passing Imad. It is only after floods that the water reaches Darb or Fiyush, but it is always to be found in the bed of torrent a few feet below the surface. The stream rises beyond the Haushabi territory and is perennial, but the water of the river is supposed to be conducive to malarial fever.

*Population.*—The population of Lahej amounts to about 10,000 inhabitants, of whom about 5,000 live at Al Hauta, which is the only big place or town in the district. The population consists of Abdali and other cognate Arab tribes, Muwallads, and outcasts, besides a few Somalis. A list of the principal Sheikhs and the number of their followers is given below. These are all liable to be called on for military service. They hold office under the Sultan and are owners of land, but they never do any labour.

*Characteristics.*—The people are the most civilised but the least warlike of all the tribes in South-West Arabia.

*Roads.*—The road to Al Hauta from Aden after leaving Sheikh Othman traverses a sandy desert, but the going along the track is good.

There are two wells *en route*, from which good water is obtainable.

*Supplies.*—The following supplies are obtainable throughout the Lahej or Abdali district. Jowari, red and white, sesame, vegetables and grass. In the neighbourhood of Al Hauta there are several groves of date palms and wild almond trees.

*List of principal Abdali sub-tribes.*

						Estimated number of fighting-men.
Ahl Sallam	...	...	...	...	...	300
Az Zaiba	...	...	...	...	...	410
Abbaida	...	...	...	...	...	40
Ahl Thabatan	...	...	...	...	...	90
Harraina	...	...	...	...	...	20
Abbaida (Jalajil)	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ahl Dayyan	...	...	...	...	...	40
Ahl Suwailih	...	...	...	...	...	50
Ahl Shahaira	...	...	...	...	...	30
Az Zabbaira	...	...	...	...	...	20
Al Manasira	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ahl Kais	...	...	...	...	...	90
Ahl Ubarbadr	...	...	...	...	...	30
Ahl Shaml	...	...	...	...	...	50
Akarib Uwaina	...	...	...	...	...	40
Laslum	...	...	...	...	...	50
Al Ayyaidtha	...	...	...	...	...	40
Ahl Dannam	...	...	...	...	...	30
Ahl Yamani	...	...	...	...	...	60
Ahl an Naum	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ahl bin Mahaidan	...	...	...	...	...	150
Ahl bin Al Hamra	...	...	...	...	...	200
Ahl Mujawwar	...	...	...	...	...	30

The Abdali is a united tribe and absolutely under the control of the Sultan of Lahej, whom all acknowledge as their chief.



## THE SUBAIHI.

*Situation and description.*—This large tribe inhabits the country bordering on the sea from Ras Imran to Bab-al-Mandeb. This is bounded on the north by the Maktari, Sharjabi, Athwari and the territories of the Nakib. They are divided into petty clans, of which a list follows.

*Characteristics of tribesmen.*—The Subaihi approach very nearly to the typical Bedouin in character. They are capable of great endurance and are courageous, but treacherous. Few of them devote any time to agriculture and only the Dubaini have any fixed habitations or engage in commerce to any extent.

Many members of the tribe earn a livelihood by becoming leaders of caravans from other districts which pass through the Subaihi country *en route* to Aden.

Owing to their poverty few of them own camels or horses, but the camels of the district are considered equal in speed to the latter animal, much trouble being taken in breeding them.

*Subdivisions of the Subaihi—*

					Estimated number of fighting-men.
Rujai	...	...	...	...	30
Dubaini	...	...	...	...	1,060
Makhdumi	...	...	...	...	30
Mausuri	...	...	...	...	300
Ammaira	...	...	...	...	200
Ahi Marsad	...	...	...	...	60
Al Jallaida	...	...	...	...	300
Ahl Hijaz	...	...	...	...	30
Ahl Hajjiyyar	...	...	...	...	40
'Atifi	...	...	...	...	70
Somati	...	...	...	...	200
Ahl-al-Karya	...	...	...	...	20
Ahl-al-Maamiya...	...	...	...	...	70
Ahl Turan	...	...	...	...	30
Ahl Kudaira	...	...	...	...	70
Buraini	...	...	...	...	300
Al Jaraiba	...	...	...	...	400
Ahl Shab	...	...	...	...	300

The Subaihi is a disunited tribe and would never combine.

## THE AKRABI.

*Situation and description.*—This tribe was originally under the Abdali Sultan, but is now independent. It is a territory of small area, which extends along the coast from the Khor or creek of Bir Ahmad to Ras Imran, while inland the possessions of the tribe extend to an undetermined point between Bir Ahmad and Waht, situated in the Khabt or desert.

*Supplies.*—The Khabt produces wood, potash and forage for camels, and is considered common property. Jowari and kirbi are produced in the district.

*Characteristics*—The Akrabi possess a high reputation for courage. There are about 250 fighting-men in the tribe, mostly residing in Bir Ahmad.

*Caravan route.*—The Mafalis caravan route runs through the territory. This tribe derives small revenue from transit dues; they are further annoyed by the cutting off of the Wadi-al-Kabir above Bir Ahmad by the Abdali.



## THE FADTHLI.

*Situation and description.*—The territory occupied by the Fadthli tribe is of considerable extent, having a coast line that stretches from the eastern boundary of British limits near Imad till it touches the western boundary of the 'Aulaki tribe at Mukatin, a hundred miles distant.

The country is divided into two large districts, the low-lands of Abyan, of which the greater portion formerly belonged to the Yaffi tribe, and the high-lands of the north-east, which are inhabited by several warlike and intractable sub-tribes.

*Supplies.*—Some tracts of the country are most fertile, yielding abundant red and white jowari and sesame, also some wheat, whilst myrrh trees grow on the limestone heights.

The Fadthli are behind the Abdali in the arts of agriculture, but between the Wadi Bana and Wadi Hasn they have a tract of country capable of yielding the most abundant returns to cultivation.

*Principal villages.*—The chief villages are the capital, Shukra, \* and Surraiha, Yaramis, Amudiya, Al Asala, Jawala, Dirjaj, Al Kaur and Tairan.†

*Characteristics.*—The Fadthli are a proud warlike and independent race, and possess in a high degree the virtues and vices of the true Bedouin.

They are vindictive and treacherous enemies, but have a reputation of being trustworthy, if their friendship is secured.

*Population.*—The population is estimated at 20,000, of whom about 500 reside at Shukra; the number of fighting-men is about 6,800, of whom a statement is given below.

*Subdivisions.*—The Fadthli are divided into about 24 sub-tribes, the principal of which are the Markashi, Akaha, Ahl Hanash and Ahl Hasana.

The Markashi possess a large slice of the eastern seaboard and reside in the hills, which in that quarter approach the sea. They are the flower of the Fadthli tribe.

The Ahl Hasana belong to the Upper 'Aulaki stock.

*Detail of subdivisions with their estimated number of fighting-men.‡*

Hill tribes	...	{	Al'ilihi	...	...	...	600
			Hasani	...	...	...	400
			Maisari	...	...	...	300
			Hanashi	...	...	...	600
			Jidani	...	..	...	400
Hill tribes§	...	{	Markashi	...	...	...	600
			Fathani	...	...	...	300
			Arwali	...	...	...	300
			Haithami	...	...	...	100
			Marami	...	...	...	100
			Nakhibi	...	...	...	400
			Shanaini	...	...	...	200
			Hakaishi	...	...	...	200

\* Shukra is a fairly good port; details will be given hereafter.

† And El-Giblah in the Hasani territory.

‡ These numbers have been much reduced since this note was written, by small-pox and famine.

§ The Dathini do not exist as a separate sub-tribe: to this list should be added the Melbi, Kaynasi and Mahwari, who live in Dathina; also the Ahl Es-Saidi and Ahl En-Nahain who inhabit the country between Dathina and the mountains immediately north of Shukra.



Abyan	...	{	Ahl al Mairr	...	...	200
			Ahl Yaramis	...	...	200
			Ahl al Dirjaj	...	...	150
			Ahl Masaida	...	...	70
			Ahl Said	...	...	90
			Ahl Shaddad	...	...	100
			Ahl al Bitan	...	...	150
			Ahl Naka	...	...	100
			Miscellaneous retainers of the Sultan	...	500	
			Inferior tribes and Hajivis in the hills...	150		

This is an united tribe and all sub-tribes acknowledge the authority of the Sultan, who, although not so rich as the Sultan of Lahej, has greater political influence as an older and more important family.

### THE HAUSHABI.

*Situation and description.*—The Haushabi country is bounded on the north by the hills occupied by the Dairi and Dthanbari (independent tribes) by the 'Alawi district, the Mihrabi and Ahmedi territories (who are subject to the Porte) ; on the west by the Yusufi and Kubati tribes (both subject to the Porte) ; on the south by the Makhdumi, a sub-tribe of the Subaihi, and a portion of the Abdali and Fadthli territories ; on the east lies the Yafii district.

Most of the Haushabi territory is hilly, except in the south where it is sandy desert.

The area of the country is about 1,800 square miles.

*Population and chief villages.*—The population is estimated at 7,000 souls ; the principal villages are : Ar Raha 500 inhabitants, Harur 300 and Musaimir 200.

*Characteristics.*—Most of the Haushabi are nomads who wander about searching for grazing. They are all tribesmen. Their fighting strength is estimated at about 2,000. The Haushabi are similar in characteristics to the Bedouins of the maritime plain. Some few occupy themselves in agriculture and driving camels.

*Subdivisions.*—There are nine principal Sheikhs having from one to three hundred followers.

The usual residence of the Sultan now is Musaimir bin Obeid. Ar Raha used to be.

The nine districts ruled by chiefs are—

Dar Shaiban, Namara, Habil al Majar, Naubat Dukaim Hisn Haitan, Sulaik, Hadwari Shabal Kadha, and Marib.

*Supplies.*—Camels, cattle, goats, and sheep are reared by the tribesmen.

Jowari is also grown. The river Toban flows through the district from north to south and is perennial. On the hills are bushes of babul, and rakh, the latter of which is browsed on by camels. About 1,400 acres are under cultivation, chiefly in the bed of the river.

This is an united tribe obeying their Sultan who is, however, much influenced by the Sultan of Lahej.



## THE 'ALAWI.

*Situation.*—The territory occupied by the 'Alawi is bounded on the north by that occupied by the Amir of Dthali; on the west and south by the Haulshabi country; on the east by the hills of the Dthanbari, an independent tribe.

The area of the tract is about 40 square miles.

*Description.*—A small stream waters the district; rain falls in the hills to the north and east, the water of which is used for irrigation purposes.

*Climate.*—The climate is moist and unhealthy.

*Population.*—The population amounts to about 1,500. The fighting strength is estimated at 500, which seems a very high percentage.

*Villages.*—The chief villages are Kashaa with 500 inhabitants, Al Hauta 100, Al Khariba 100, Jimil 50, As Sauda 200, Adh Dhanib 100, Al Hajar 100.

*Occupation.*—The 'Alawi are chiefly employed in cultivation, rearing sheep, cattle, goats; others hire out their camels.

*Supplies.*—White and red jowari as well as bajri are grown, about 1,000 acres being under cultivation. Live-stock is reared to a small extent.

The tribe is united under their Sultan.

## THE 'AULAKI.

The 'Aulakis are divided into two sections, the Upper and Lower, each governed by an independent Sultan.

The Upper 'Aulaki are again subdivided, part being under the rule of the Sultan, who lives at Ansâb\* and part under a Sheikh, or 'akil who lives chiefly at Yeshbum. The latter is almost as powerful as the Sultan.

The Lower 'Aulaki are under a Sultan, whose principal residence is Ahwar.

## UPPER 'AULAKI SULTAN'S TERRITORY.

*Situation.*—The territory is bounded on the west by the Audhali territory; on the east by the country of an independent tribe called Khalifa; on the south it is divided by the district of Al Musainaa from the Upper 'Aulaki Sheikh's territory. No estimate of its area can be given.

*Population and villages.*—Little is known of this territory, but the chief villages are Ansâb, which is reported to have about 2,000 inhabitants, and to be situated in an immense plain in which mines of salt † are said to be found. Misherfa ‡; Sohib; As Salab with an estimated population of 1,000; An Nakub; Al Jul; Ar Rukba; Hamman; Khumari; Musainaa; Ta'an; Mukbila; and Dathina. In all there are supposed to be 100 villages. The population has been much reduced owing to small-pox and famine.

## UPPER 'AULAKI SHEIKH'S TERRITORY.

*Situation.*—The Upper 'Aulaki Sheikh's territory is bounded on the north by the Upper 'Aulaki Sultan's district of Al Musainaa; on the south by the

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\* But the Sultan Saleh bin Abdullah resides about 8 miles west of this town.

† The salt is found about two days' march north-east of Ansâb.

‡ Near this village saltpetre is obtained, and sufficient powder is made to satisfy local requirements.



Lower 'Aulaki district of Al Manka; on the east by the independent tribe of Al Khanak; and on the west by the Fadthli district of Jahhujn. Its area may be estimated at 1,600 square miles.

*Description.*—In this territory there are no towns, and the inhabitants are chiefly nomads, who move about pasturing their cattle. The following are the principal villages:—

As Saiad; Kawla; Yeshbum; Al Atf; Idab Shams; and As Sufal.

Wadi Yeshbum is extremely populous (for South Arabia). There are many wells and small villages. Bee-keeping is a staple industry. There are no date palms, but the 'elb-tree occurs in great abundance and is of unusual size.\* Good crops of red and white millet and other cereals are obtained.

#### LOWER 'AULAKI TERRITORY.

*Situation.*—The Lower 'Aulaki territory is bounded on the north by the Upper 'Aulaki, a hill called Hajar-ar-Rayyan defining the limit; on the south by the Arabian Sea; on the east by the country of the Dhuyaibi; on the west by the districts inhabited by the Jidani and Markashi sub-tribes of the Fadthli

The area of the Lower 'Aulaki country is calculated at 1,800 square miles.

*Population and principal villages.*—Population about 14,000 to 15,000 souls. The principal places are Al Manka; Hamra; Hanta; Al Mahfid; Al Haik; As Shukaib; Alkabs; Al Jaul; Al Husn; Hanad; and Ahwar, the capital, called a port, though some miles from the sea. This town is said to contain 4,000 to 5,000 souls.

*Characteristics of the 'Aulaki.*—The Lower 'Aulaki are a warlike, but not a predatory tribe. A number of them are in the service of the Nizam of Hyderabad. The Upper 'Aulaki are at present much given to raiding their weaker neighbours, it being not uncommon for a body of 500 men to descend on a district and drive off every head of cattle, etc., that can be found. Few casualties occur, considering the number of men engaged. Small sub-tribes living some distance from the 'Aulaki frontier are generally chosen, and the pick of the booty is usually given to the Sultan, who, while refusing to publicly authorise these excursions, takes no measures to stop them.

*Supplies.*—A large extent of the 'Aulaki country is under cultivation, and they have numerous flocks of sheep and goats and herds of camels in their extensive pastures. They also possess a fine breed of horses, † the only tribe in these parts that has any. Millet, jowari and wheat are produced in the low lands; tahaf and kinib (hemp), inferior grains, in the hilly districts.

*Divisions of Lower 'Aulaki.*—They are divided into two sections: (1) Lakmush; (2) Bakazim. The Lakmush inhabit the valleys bordering on the Dhuyaibis, having their head quarters at Khubr. They are a brave people, superior to and feared by their neighbours. The Bakazim has many sub-tribes, of whom the Shami are the most important, as their protection is necessary to strangers passing through the Bakazim country.

The largest sub-tribe is the Jarli, who form the army and are the chief strength of the tribe.

\* This tree occurs in great abundance in Upper 'Aulaki, especially about Yeshbum, where it attains a remarkable height and girth and here and there in the Meisari and Hasani districts of Dathina. It affords excellent timber and bears a cherry-shaped fruit called the *dôm*, much used as an article of food by men and cattle. The height of an average tree is 30 feet; its diameter 2 feet. It is extremely thorny.

† Horses improve and become more plentiful as one approaches the outskirts of the Rub el-Khali or Great Red Desert. Here marauding bands of horsemen patrol the caravan routes on the look out for booty, and their nomad life with its frequent raids has evolved an excellent breed of horses. The district of Yauf is famous for its horse-flesh and notorious for the predatory habits of its inhabitants. The mares are generally ridden and are seldom found south of Ansâb, although there are a few good stallions in the Dahr country imported through Ansâb, chiefly from the Hamami desert, which lies between that town and the eastern frontier of Upper 'Aulaki. The caravan route from Ansâb to Shabwa, which is distant two days' journey, is much infested by these mounted raiders and several punitive expeditions have been despatched against them by the Sultan of Ansâb during recent years.



## THE YAFII TRIBE.

The Yafii tribe is sub-divided into (1) Yafii as-Sufia or Lower Yafii; (2) Yafii al-Ulya or Upper Yafii.

*Situation of Upper Yafii.*—The Upper Yafii tribe inhabit a lofty plateau whose southern edge may be said to roughly coincide with the 14th parallel of north latitude. The plateau appears to be bare, and devoid of vegetation, as far as can be ascertained from the hills in the vicinity of Al Kara; but the deep valleys are said to be very fertile. The plateaux resemble in appearance those that occur in Ulwar and Central India, where the country has been denuded of trees. There is the same well-defined scarp or slope into the valleys below, and the streams appear to issue from deep gorges in the plateaux. Towards the west-north-west of Al Kara the hills appear to be covered with terraced fields and hamlets, which belong to the Ahl Yazid.

*Estimated population.*—The Upper Yafii tribe is estimated to exceed in number 15,000 fighting-men. The Sultan employs a standing army. The tribe borders upon the province of Hadramant, and is often engaged in hostilities with it.

*Supplies.*—The country is fertile, producing coffee, bastard saffron, cotton, wheat, barley, and wax in large quantities. But little trade reaches Aden from this district.

*Situation and description of Lower Yafii.*—The Lower Yafii country is bounded on the north by the Upper Yafii; on the south and east by the Fadthli and independent tribes, and on the west by the territories of Dthali, Haushabi, and Wadi Bana.

The area of the country is about 2,400 square miles. It is mostly rugged and mountainous.

*Supplies.*—Coffee and cereals are grown. The former finds its way to Aden, but the latter are probably only enough for home consumption. Oil-seeds are also grown.

Agriculture is carried on with considerable difficulty by terracing the hill-sides. Irrigation from wells is practised round Al Kara to a small extent. The Wadi Bana affords plenty of water for irrigation purposes, but little use is made of it.

The valley of the Wadi Bana is cultivated along the river-banks, and the Habil Jebr plain is under cultivation. The country above Naiab in the Yeramis valley is also cultivated, and said to be well populated. The Arabs keep bees and dispose of the honey and wax.

*Population.*—The Lower Yafii is said to consist of 22 sub-tribes. The fighting strength of the tribe is estimated at 6,000 men, who might possibly be got together, for a short time only, to act on occasions of great urgency. Most of the hill summits are crowned with houses, and the glens are full of Bedouin encampments. The population is estimated at 20,000 souls.

*Characteristics.*—Brave, but peaceably inclined.

*Arms and accoutrements.*—A *janbia* or dagger, swords, and matchlocks of the usual pattern.

*Rivers*—The Wadi Bana is a stream of considerable size, which has a perennial supply of water running. It receives all the drainage of the west portion of the Yafii District. The valley drained by the Wadi Hasan is known as the Yeramis valley. The chief tributaries of the Wadi Hasan are:—

(1) Wadi Silip.

(3) Wadi Thaiba.

(2) Wadi Sarrar.

(4) Wadi Hatat.



The Wadi Hatat, along which the main route to Al Kara runs, rises under the Nikil Maskaba, and joins the Wadi Hasan 12 or 14 miles north-east of Al Husn. In the upper part of its course, springs are frequently met with. The river-bed is composed of shingle, cobble stones and boulders, and is unpleasant to travel along.

Trees, from the bark of which the Arabs make tinder, are found along its banks and are avoided when camping, as their leaves are poisonous.

*Mountains.*—The highest points above the sea-level are in the Jebel Maufaha, 7,246 feet and 7,276 feet, respectively.

The hills around Al Kara (6,631 feet) are all over 6,000 feet above sea-level. They are composed of short ridges running east and west and these slopes are in a great many instances terraced up to their summits. The valleys round Al Kara vary in height from 5,000 feet to 5,800 feet.

*Climate.*—The air is dry and the elevated portions of the Yafii country are cool; water is said to freeze in the winter. Rain is said to fall during the winter and spring.

The country ought to be healthy. A camp fire is often pleasant at night in February.

*Capital.*—Al Kara is the chief town of Lower Yafii. The other big villages are Khanfur, Al Hasn, Ar Rawa, Al Masana, Al Misdana, Ar Rikab, As Sarrar, Al Kunar. Khanfur is the residence of the Sultan the greater part of the year, and Al Kara during the remainder.

In comparison with the other hills, those in the Lower Yafii country are well wooded. In the valleys, well grown trees are frequently met with.

#### DTHALI.

*Situation.*—The territory actually ruled over by the Amir of Dthali commences on the south side at or about the village of Al Kafia (N. Lat. 13°38', E. Long. 44°54') and extends up the Wadi Sahibiya (here called Wadi Al Khoraiya) as far as the pass near the house of Al Baishi. Once on the plateau it extends eastwards to Kharafa and Jebel Harir, and westwards to Jebel Juhaf; the northern boundary may be called a line joining the villages of Surafi and As Shairi. Within these limits, however, numerous Shairi villages are situated, which are in the hands of the Turks.

Beyond them also are a few villages belonging to the Amir.

In a southerly direction, the inhabitants of the Wadi Zobaid, Sufyan and Adth Dthubayyat own allegiance to the Amir.

*Description.*—At Al Kafia the elevation of the river-bed is 3,050 feet above sea-level. The plain in which Dthali lies slopes northward to the foot of the Morais range, which towers 2,000 feet above the plateau. Jebel Juhaf to the westward rises 1,200 feet above the plain, while Harir on the east rises between 2,000 and 3,000 feet higher than the tableland.

The area of the plateau on which Dthali is situated is 36 square miles.

*Climate.*—The climate is salubrious. Rain falls from April to August; water is found at different levels according to the situation of the wells, and is of good quantity.

Crops are almost entirely dependent on the rainfall.

*Population and villages, etc.*—The population is estimated at 4,000. The principal towns and villages are.—Adth Dthali, the residence of the Amir; Zobaid; Adth Dthubayyat; Al Husain; Ar Rakka; Hujaira Harir; Kharafa; Al Kafia; Al Wara; Baith Al Ashraf; Dhi Harran; Ar Robat; Al Markula; Al Kabar; Surafi; Al Mashraa; Al Sumaid, and Kaukaba.



*Characteristics.*—They are far from a warlike-looking tribe. Most of the principal inhabitants are landowners and assist in tilling their own soil. There are but few merchants and tradesmen. Weaving and dyeing are carried on to a small extent. Living is inexpensive; none but the Jews look impoverished.

*Supplies and cultivation.*—About 1,885 acres are under cultivation; pumpkins, radishes, carrots, fennugreek, jowari, bajri, wheat, Indian-corn and onions are grown.

Forage is plentiful. Below the plateau, the most common shrubs are the acacia, zephyrus, tamarisk, and a special species of cactus. Myrrh trees abound on the hill-sides, also the aloe, *alub*, *abab*, cactus, *karadth*, babul, coffee, bastard saffron and other shrubs.

Camels, donkeys, cattle, sheep, goats and fowls are reared. Donkeys are the principal form of locomotion. The cattle are strong and in good condition.

### THE WAHIDI.

The territory occupied by this tribe is situated on each side of the Wadi-Maija. It is enclosed on three sides by hills, whilst on the south is the Arabian Sea on which are the harbours of Bir Ali and Ba-l-haf. The former has a small circular and safe bay, 1 mile long by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  broad, but exposed to the south wind. The village of Ba-l-haf fronts an open roadstead, exposed to the south-west monsoon but containing very deep anchorages. The Wahidi territory is divided into three districts, *viz.*, Haban, Izzan and Bir Ali. The country is ruled by the Sultans of Bir Ali and Ba-l-haf, the former of whom has some 2,500 (?) armed followers, while the latter has about 600(?).

A large part of the country is fertile, producing wheat, jowari, bajri, barley, and dates. Water is plentiful and there are large numbers of sheep and goats, but no horses owing to want of pasturage.

### KISHN AND SOKOTRA.

This Sultanate embraces not only the island of Sokotra and its dependencies, but a large tract on the Arabian mainland opposite, which is bounded on the east by Damkut and on the west by the jungle of Masnaa. No estimate can be given of its extent.

The principal towns and villages on the mainland are Kishn (the capital), Dafkut, Jubail, Shin, Wadi, Dagbharit, Kadijut, Kaish, Khartanut, Harut Haswain, Mokhaijik and Sihut.

The principal town of Sokotra is Tamarida.

The name of the tribe inhabiting this country is the "Mahri" and it is divided into the following sub-tribes:—

Bail Zayad.	Bin Rabin.
„ Harawuz.	„ Isa bin Mobarak.
„ Barashi.	„ Assul.
Bin Mahhamid.	„ Dahan.
„ Akid.	„ Shara.
„ Jadhi.	„ Tlayyan.
„ Dutrus.	„ Mahmush.
„ Ali Jaad.	„ Kalshat.
„ Sahl.	„ Salaimi.
„ Basir.	„ Magbjik.

Their language is quite distinct from Arabic. They carry a sword which is never sheathed and are also armed with a stick having a sharp point



at each end, which they use very dexterously. They also make use of stones as weapons of offence.

The Sultan resides at Kishn and has very little authority outside its limits, while one of his nephews usually represents him at Sokotra. Sokotra produces cattle, sheep, and a peculiarly agile class of camels, well adapted for mountain journeys. The population of Sokotra is said to be 9,000, while that of the mainland is estimated at 50,000 souls.

### THE KA'ITI AND KASADI.

The Ka'iti is a member of the Yafi tribe who took service with the Nizam of Hyderabad, where he gradually acquired wealth and dignity, and is known as Sultan Nawaz Jung. His wealth enabled him to gradually oust or subdue the Kasadi, who are now his subjects, whose country he owns, and in which his son rules as his deputy. He is an ambitious man and is gradually acquiring much of the territory of his Wahidi neighbours either by force or purchase. His territory is bounded on the west by the Wahidi, and Bedouin tribes of Al Bahaish and Akabira, and on the east by the province of Hadramaut.

The country is intersected by chains of hills between which is arable land producing dates and tobacco. Sheep, goats, cattle, camels and donkeys are bred. The climate is healthy and the estimated population is 25,000 souls.

The principal towns with their approximate populations are Mokulla (the capital) 12,000; Fuwwa, a port, 1,500; Burum, a port, 1,500; Khirba 500; Khuba 500; Al Bakarain 400. Shihr Mohalla is built on the side of a lofty steep, protected on the land side by a strong chain of forts. Its harbour being much exposed to the south-west monsoon the adjacent port of Burum is used by the shipping during that season. The water-supply of Mohalla is obtained from Al Bokarain, some 4 miles distant, and is brought in on donkeys and camels.

The population is very mixed. There is a considerable number of Seedis, Akabiras, Hajiris and common Arabs, intermixed with Kasadi Hadramautis and a considerable number of Indian merchants—Khojas and bunnias.

The revenues are estimated at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs of rupees.

The Ka'iti keeps up an armed force of about 1,800 men in time of peace, to which he can add largely in case of war. No information at present exists as to how this force is armed and disciplined. He also possesses a steamer, a ship and six or seven dhows for offensive purposes.

### THE KATHIRI.

The country inhabited by this tribe was in former ages of vast extent, reaching from the 'Aulaki district on the west to the Mahri tribe on the east, and included the seaports of Mokalla and Shihr. Civil war led to the interference of the Yafi and within the past 40 years much of their territory has come under the sway of the Ka'iti. They now possess no seaport at all.

They are a courageous and warlike tribe and extremely loyal to their chief. They are supposed to number 7,000 fighting-men.

The pecuniary resources of the tribe are small, but they gather contributions for any special purpose from their compatriots who are scattered over various parts of India, Java, Singapore, Aden and Africa.

In 1884 they intended to attack Shihr and Mokalla but desisted on being warned that the Government of India would view such a proceeding with grave displeasure and if necessary a gunboat would be sent to support the Ka'iti ruler.

### LIST OF ROUTES DESCRIBED.

No. I.—Route into the Yafi country to Al Kara, showing two roads, which run (1) from Al Kara to Jimil, of which no detail could be obtained, and (2) from Al Kara to the Hadramaut road, and Dirjaj in the Fadthli country.



No. II.—Route to the Dthali country through the Haushabi, and 'Alawi districts *viâ* Jimil above mentioned, showing the means of approach to the Shuaibi district, and Kataba, the Turkish town at the foot of the Morais mountains.

No. III.—Route through the Akrabi and Barhimi districts to Dar Salim ba Thabit, Dar Ali ba Jirgah, and Dar ash-Shumaya, at the first of which the Mafalis route for caravans is struck.

No. IV.—Route to Dar Salim ba Thabit, etc., by the Mafalis caravan route.

No. V.—Route to the north-west boundary of Haushabi territory showing where the Madraja caravan route is struck. This route shows how Al Kara in the Yafi country, and the Dthali district, etc., is connected with the Madraja route through Jimil.

No. VI.—Route to Al-Kashaa, etc., in the 'Alawi country *viâ* Harur and Ar Raha, and also how Ar Raha can be reached *viâ* Al Hauta direct, and *viâ* Al Hauta Shakaa.

These routes are compiled, with the exception of the first, from a detail of places in the Protectorate visited by the Aden Troop, under Colonel Stevens, between 1870 and 1880. Route No. I is taken from a road report by Mr. G. Tate in 1893-94.



In all road reports, where good going is spoken of, it is meant in contradistinction to heavy sand drifts, an unpleasant feature of this country. The roads into the interior are all bridle paths, or camel tracks.

### Route No. 1.

#### *Route from Aden to Al Kara in the Yafi country.*

Distances are from the Aden Troop Lines.

Territory.	Place.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
		M. F.		
I. British	IMAD ...	6 4	6½	Road is good going all the way. Water, 1 well. Supply plentiful and good. Supplies— <i>nil</i> .
II. Fadthli	BIR MIJHAR ...	17 0	23½	For the first three miles the road runs over sand hills, and through jungle, then seven miles over level plain—good going, but liable to floods. The last seven miles to the camping-ground is over heavy sand. A small fortified enclosure marks the place. Water from well good. Supplies—only fuel and camel fodder obtainable.
III. Yafi ...	AL HUSN ...	16 0	39½	The road is good going all the way, passing at 4½ miles the village of Al Khabt, and cultivation. At 9 miles 4 furlongs the bed of the Wadi Bana is crossed with heavy jungle on both sides of it. One mile further on the village of Khanfur and cultivation is passed. At 15 miles the road passes between low hills. The situation of Al Husn is in a grassy level plain. The country is fertile but unhealthy. The Wadi Bana flows 2 miles off. Water is from wells and good. Supplies— <i>karbi</i> is plentiful for horses and camels, and a small quantity of other supplies can be obtained from resident Bunnias.
IV. Yafi ...	HISWA MUBARAK	16 0	55½	A water hole in the Wadi Hatat stream. At 1¾ mile from Al Husn the Nazia irrigation channel is crossed and the track leads over a bare rocky plain called the Habil Barak. At 14 miles the road enters a rocky gorge, by which the Wadi Hatat emerges from the hills. Water is obtained by digging holes in the bed of the stream, and is good. Supplies—fuel and camel fodder are obtainable. The camping-ground is in the bed of the stream, which is uneven and full of stones.



## Route No. 1—contd.

Territory.	Place.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
V. Yafi ...	GHAIL-AR-RAKAT	M. F. 15 0	70½	<p>The road runs up the Wadi Hatat passing the following springs in the river-bed—Ghail-an-Nakel at 6 miles 2 furlongs, Al Jirjor at 9 miles 3 furlongs, Al Makoara at 10 miles 5 furlongs, and Al Mathab at 12 miles 7 furlongs. The going is very bad.</p> <p>Water is obtainable from the river-bed, hard but good.</p> <p>Supplies—only fuel and camel fodder.</p> <p>There are a few Bedouin houses, and a coffee plantation at Ghail-ar-Rakat. The camping-ground is either in the bed of the stream or in the adjoining fields. The height above sea-level is 3,400 feet.</p>
VI. Yafi ...	SURRAR ...	4 4	75	<p>The road follows the stream for 150 yards, and then zigzags up the hillside on the right bank to get round a rapid 100 feet in height. The road is in very bad order, and trying to transport animals. It then descends into the stream, and 300 yards further on a road branches off to the left up a side valley by which the Maskaba Pass could be turned, the road being practicable for Mountain Artillery and Infantry. Here there are a few huts, and a small stone fort.</p> <p>The road continues up the stream, passing several towers, which crown the lower features of the hills. This locality is called Al Misdara and belongs to a sub-tribe called the Ahl Sidara.</p> <p>A few hundred yards further on the ascent of the Maskaba pass commences. The road zigzags in easy gradients, up to the crest: at one time there must have been a paved road held up by a retaining wall. It is now in utter disrepair, and very trying to transport, laden or unladen.</p> <p>The crest of the pass is      feet above the towers at the bottom of Al Misdara.</p> <p>On the northern side the slope is gentle, and the road good for ½ mile, when it becomes very easy all the way to Sarrar.</p> <p>Water is not good—well supply. Camping-ground is commanded by the towers on the hills around. Supplies—sheep, fowls, a small quantity of <i>karbi</i>. No supplies on a large scale.</p> <p>From Surrar a road runs westwards to the Wadi Bana, and another eastwards to Yeramis valley, following the course of the Wadi Sarrar.</p>



## ROUTE No. 1—concl'd.

Territory.	Place.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
		M. F.		
VII. Yafi ...	AL KARA ...	11 0	86	<p>The road follows the Wadi Sarrar for <math>3\frac{1}{2}</math> miles, then it turns up the Wadi Al Had-dara, crossing it frequently.</p> <p>It is good throughout, except where the crossings of the <i>wadi</i> are bad and boggy. It occasionally crosses the low spurs, but is practicable for laden camels.</p> <p>Cultivation is met with at this point and towers are seen on the hill sides, as the river is ascended. Al Kara can be seen a long way off. Just before reaching Al Kara a low spur is crossed.</p> <p>The situation of Al Kara is on a hill 800 feet above the valley below. Water and supplies plentiful. From Al Kara a road runs westwards across the Wadi Bana and the Habil Al Jabr and Taim plains into the valley, where Jimil is situated. No details obtainable as to stages.</p> <p>Another road runs from Al Kara <i>via</i> the Wadi Silip into the Yeramis valley, where it joins the road from Hadramaut to Aden at the village of Na'ab. It goes from there to Dirjaj, a large village of the Fadthli Arabs, passing <i>en route</i> Al Kurna'a 10 miles, Al Mair at 16 miles and Dirjaj at 34 miles. Along this route only fuel and water can be calculated on as obtainable. A few sheep and fowls can be obtained, but supplies should be carried for men and horses. Camel grazing is plentiful and good.</p> <p>Roads in the interior are bad, and camels belonging to the local Sheikhs have to be engaged as well as escorts within tribal limits.</p>



## Route No. 2.

*Route from Aden to the Dthali country through the Haushabi and 'Alawi Districts.*

The distances are from the Aden Troop lines.

Territory.	Place.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
		M. F.		
1. British ...	SHEIKH OTHMAN	4 0	4	The water in the wells is brackish: all sorts of provisions required by natives are obtainable. Fodder is brought from a little distance.
2. Abdali ...	AL HAUTA ...	15 0	19	The road is good going all the way across the sandy tract, passing two wells <i>en route</i> , where good drinking water is available. Soon after leaving Sheikh Othman a village Dar Al Amir is passed which is on the boundary of the Abdali territory. Water, plentiful and good, is obtainable from wells. Supplies of all sorts are obtainable.
3. Abdali ...	SHAKÁA ...	11½	30½	The road runs along a bridle path to Al Hasiki where the river is crossed. Beyond Al Hasiki the road goes along an open plain for 3 or 4 miles, and then runs along the river bed for the remainder of the distance, passing Zaida 1 mile from camp.  Shakáa is a good sized mud fort on the river Zaida; water, plentiful and good, from one well.  Supplies and forage obtainable in moderate quantities.
4. Haushabi	DAR SHAIBAN ...	15½	45¾	The road for 7 miles is very heavy over sand drifts, then 5 miles good going and the remainder along the bed of the river. As Sohaibiya, indifferent going. Dar Shaiban is a small village on the right bank of the As Sohaibiya. About 4 miles short of the camp Al Majbah is passed.  Water, plentiful and good, one well; supplies and forage obtainable.
5. 'Alawi ...	JIMIL ...	10	55¾	The road to Jimil is very stony to start with, passing As Saifir at 1 mile 6 furlongs, from which point it becomes badly cut up by water courses. Al Hajar is passed at 3 miles 4 furlongs. Here water and supplies in small quantities are obtainable. Branch road to Al Kasháa or As Sohaib. At this point the road to Al Kasháa, the chief town of the 'Alawi district, turns off to the right, reaching Al Kasháa at 5 miles 6 furlongs or 2½ miles beyond Al Hajar.



ROUTE No. 2—*contd.*

Territory.	Place.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
		M. F.		
				At Al Kasháa water, good but limited in supply, is obtainable from 2 wells, and supplies of ordinary provisions and forage are obtainable, the latter being plentiful.
				The road to Jimil continues from Al Hajar along the As Sohaibiya, passing As Sauda at 7 miles 4 furlongs, from which point it is good. As Sauda is an isolated conical hill with a fort on top.
				Water at Jimil is plentiful and good, 1 well. Supplies and forage plentiful. The road, mentioned at the end of the road report to Al Kara, runs to Jimil <i>viâ</i> As Safra in the Kotaibi country on the Sailah Ar Rabwa, which runs into the As Sohaibiya north of Jimil.
				From Jimil 2 roads run to Adth-Dthali (1) <i>viâ</i> Al-Kafla, (2) <i>viâ</i> Adth-Dthubayyat.
6. Dthali Amiri.	AL KAFLA ...	11 0	66½	The road runs along the river keeping to the Wadi Al Khoraiiba, a tributary of the As-Sohaibiya which runs into it just above Jimil. The road passes Al'U (where water and supplies are obtainable), also in proximity to Al-Thomair, where water and supplies, forage, sheep, goats, fowls, etc., are obtainable.
				At Al Kafla there are two good wells of water, supplies plentiful, and a few ordinary supplies and forage are obtainable.
				The elevation of Al Kafla is 3,050 feet.
7. Dthali Amiri.	ADTH-DTHALI ...	12½	79½	The road runs along the river about 5 miles to Al-Markula (water and supplies obtainable) where one road branches off to the left to Adth-Dthali <i>viâ</i> Kafla Zobaid, and the other proceeds to Adth-Dthali along the river <i>viâ</i> Ad Dimna and Al Khoraiiba (water and a few supplies obtainable at each), up to the pass called Nakel Al Baishi, where the ascent to the tableland is made.
				At Kafla Zobaid, which is 3 miles from Adth-Dthali, water and food are obtainable, also water at Shabunnub 1 mile further on.
				Adth-Dthali is the usual residence of the Amir of Dthali; it consists of two clumps of buildings mostly erected on the side of a hill rising out of the Dthali plateau. The height of Adth-Dthali is 5,250 feet.
				Water-supply good and unlimited; supplies of food and forage plentiful.



## ROUTE No. 2—concl'd.

Territory.	Place.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
8. Dthali Amiri.	HAIAZ ...	M. F. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	This is a small village north of Adth-Dthali on a hill in Amiri territory. 10 miles due north of Haiz as the crow flies is Kataba, a town at the foot of the Morais Mountains in Turkish territory.  <i>Alternative route to Adth-Dthali via Adth-Dthubayyat.</i>
6. Dthali Amiri.	ADTH-DTHUBAYYAT	Not	known	The road runs along the right tributary of the As Sohaibiya, passing Towanna at 2 miles 6 furlongs: continuing along the Sailat Towanna it ascends up to Adth-Dthubayyat at an elevation of 6,000 feet.  Water-supply plentiful.  Supplies—Provisions and forage in moderate quantities.
7. Dthali Amiri.	ADTH-DTHALI ...	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	The road runs past Az Zanad, a hamlet in a small cultivated plain at about 3 miles 4 furlongs (water and supplies obtainable) to Adth-Dthali, above described.  From Adth-Dthali a road runs into the Shu-aibi country in the direction of Jebel Harir.



## Route No. 3.

*Route from Aden Troop lines through the Akrabi and Barhimi districts to Dar Salim ba Thabit, Dar Ali ba Jirgah, and Dar ash Shumaya.*

Territory.	Places.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
		M. F.		
I. Akrabi ...	BIR AHMAD ...	10	10	The road is for the most part a track through open country, and over good hard ground.  Water is plentiful, but brackish: supplies and forage abundant.
II. „ ...	BIR AL MAKHNUK	21	31	The march can be broken at Bir ad Duraimiya 7 miles 4 furlongs, if necessary, where water of fair quality and supplies in small quantities are obtainable. The road passes Bir ad Duraimiya at 7 miles 4 furlongs, and Bir Hadi at 12 miles 6 furlongs. At the latter, water and supplies are also obtainable. Bir al Makhnuk is a well in the midst of babul trees and jungle.  Water of a fair quality, and cattle, goats, a few fowls, eggs, and milk are obtainable.
III. Barhimi	JEBEL MARSA ...	17½	48½	The road is heavy going, but there is no good halting place short of it on account of want of water; good water is obtainable at Hiswa Kan, a mile distant, by digging holes in the sand: no supplies.  Jebel Marsa and a promontory generally uninhabited.
IV. „ ...	DAR MUJAHHAR	9¼	57¾	The road is heavy all the way; water of a fair quality can be obtained from 1 well, 200 feet deep, which makes the watering of transport animals a difficulty.  Supplies—Jowari, bajri, karbi, in small quantities, and a few cattle, sheep and goats are obtainable.
V. „ ...	BIR AL MUHAM-MADIYA.	10½	68½	The road runs along the bed of the river Wadi Ash Shahar: heavy going to Bir Al Masdaiyya 6 miles 3 furlongs, where there is a well 150 feet deep, water fair and tolerably plentiful. Four miles further on the camping-ground is reached near a well in a babul jungle on the right bank of the Wadi Ash Shahar.  Water—1 well 70 feet deep, fairly good and plentiful.  Supplies—none procurable. The camping-ground is good, but the trees are rather in the way.



ROUTE No. 3—*concl'd.*

Territory.	Places.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
		M. F.		Here the roads branch off—  (1) to Dar Ash Shumaya.  (2) to Dar Salim ba Thabit, etc.
VI. (1) Bar- himi.	DAR ASH SHUMAYA	11½	79½	The road is fair along the right tributary of the Wadi Ash Shahar. Dar Ash Shumaya consists of two stone towers on the right bank of the Wadi Ibil, north-west of Bir Al Muhammadiya.  Running water and 1 well; there is a little cultivation. Supplies—jowari, bajri, Indian corn, and karbi. Sheep, cattle, goats and fowls in small numbers are obtainable.
VI. (2) „ ...	DAR SALIM BA THABIT.	10	78½	The road lies along the bed of the Wadi Ash Shahar and is heavy in places, the last 3 miles being very bad.  Dar Salim ba Thabit is a strong stone tower, and 2 stone houses on a small conical hill on the right bank of the Wadi Ash Shahar, and a cluster of 10 stone buildings and as many huts. Also a shrine, and towers in the neighbourhood; it is a fertile tract of country.  Water, 1 well called Bir al Majdura, a little distance off, yields plenty of water.  Supplies—jowari, bajri, Indian-corn and karbi in moderate quantities, also a few cattle, sheep and goats.
VII. „ ...	DAR ALI BA JIRGAH.	8½	83	A stone fort and outbuildings. This is the extreme northern limit of the Barbimi territory on the right bank of the Wadi Ash Shahar.  There is no well, but running water in the river, here called Ad Dukhail.  Supplies—inferior quality of grains obtainable in small quantities.



## Route No. 4.

*From Aden Troop lines to Dar Salim ba Thabit. Mafalis Caravan Route.*

Territory.	Places.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
		M. F.		
I. Akrabi ...	BIR AHMAD ...	10	10	As described in previous route.
II. Rujai ...	AL KAHIRA ...	24½	34½	<p>A track across the desert which meets the Wadi ar Rija at its junction with the Wadi Al Hamadth about 5½ miles short of Al Kahira. Water at Al Kahira good and plentiful from 1 well.</p> <p>Forage and all other supplies tolerably abundant.</p> <p>Al Kahira can also be reached by a less trying route <i>via</i> Bir al Makhnuk, if necessary, but it takes longer.</p>
III. Mansuri	DAR AL KUDAIMI	1 50	49½	<p>Road is good going. Dar al Kudaimi is a strong stone tower with enclosure and a number of huts. Water—2 wells of indifferent water about 30 feet deep.</p> <p>Supplies—scanty, a few live-stock and a moderate amount of forage. Encamping-ground good.</p>
IV. Barhimi	AL FAJARA ...	9½	59	<p>Fair road to Bir Amakaria 4 miles, chiefly along the bed of the Wadi al Khabt. (There is a good encamping-ground near the well, high gravelly soil and free from jungle.) The well contains good water, but no supplies are obtainable. The road continues on from Bir Amakaria over light sandy undulating hills to Al Fajara. Water—good and plentiful from a well, 90 feet deep.</p> <p>Supplies obtainable in small quantities.</p>
V. Barhimi...	DAR SALIM BA THABIT.	9¾	68¾	<p>The road is a fair one over light sandy undulating hills to Bir-al-Jadid 6 miles 6 furlongs, where there is a well about 90 feet deep, and good water in plenty. From here the road runs along a torrent bed covered with boulders, and is bad to Dar Salim ba Thabit described in previous route.</p>



## Route No. 5.

*From Aden Troop lines to the north-west boundary of Haushabi territory showing the connection with the Madraja.*

Territory.	Places.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter-mediate.	Total.	
		M. F.		
I. British ...	SHEIKH OTHMAN	4	4	} As described in previous route No. 2.
II. Abdali ...	AL HAUTA ...	15	19	
III. „ ...	AL 'ANAD ...	13½	32½	The road as far as Shakáa is as described before. Al Anad is 2 miles beyond Shakáa.
				Road fair. Al Anad is a small village situated on rising ground close to and on the left bank of the river Toban.
				Water is obtained from the river or in dry seasons from wells dug in the river bed.
				Supplies—forage is scarce.
IV. Haushabi	JOL MADRAM ...	13	45½	The road runs along the Wadi Toban, mostly on the left bank of it. Jol Madram is a small village on the left bank of the Wadi Toban.
				Water—the river is close by. Supplies— forage is procurable in small quantities.
				A road runs to Ad Dahima from Jol Madram—distance 9 miles, thus connecting with Jimil in the 'Alawi and Dthali districts.
V. Makhdumi	DAR AL MINJARA	about 16	61½	The road runs along the Wadi Toban to Akkan, and there turns off to the left along the Sailat Akkan. Dar al Minjara is on the Madraja Caravan route. It is a hamlet 4 miles north of the pass of that name. Water is plentiful and good from a well and spring.
				Supplies—forage and ordinary supplies in small quantities.



ROUTE No. 5—*concl'd.*

Territory.	Places.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
		M. F.		
		<i>Alternative to last stage.</i>		
V. Haushabi	DAR AKKAN ...	18	63½	<p>The road follows the Wadi Toban all the way, passing Akkan at about 6 miles, where the road above described branches off to the left. The Wadi Toban continues to run in a north-west direction. Mushaiker is passed about 5 miles further on. Dar Akkan consists of 2 stone towers on the river.</p> <p>Water is obtained from the river. Supplies—forage and ordinary supplies procurable in moderate quantities. A road runs from Dar Akkan to Jimil, see route No. II, connecting the 'Alawi and 'Dthali districts with the Madraja route. This road passes Ad Dahima at about 11 miles (water good and plentiful in natural cavity of rock; supplies none except a few fowls and goats) and reaches Jimil at 23 miles (for description see route No. II). This road is connected with the Madraja route by a direct road from Dar Akkan to Dar-al-Minjara which strikes into the road above described in the Sailat Akkan about 5 miles west of Akkan.</p>
VI. Haushabi	AL KAMÁA ...	about 13 0	74½	<p>The road runs along the river Toban to Musaimir bin Obeid, the present headquarters of the Haushabi Sultan. The road here leaves the river proceeding along the right bank to near Habil al Majar (water from river, forage and ordinary supplies obtainable) passing <i>en route</i> Dajran, Jawdun, and Makaidin. From Habil al Majar the road takes to the river-bed again and passing Makhran and Al Lajma on the way (water and a few supplies obtainable at each) reaches Al Kamáa at about 13 miles.</p>



## Route No. 6.

*From Aden to Ar Raha, Al Kasha, etc., viâ Harur from Aden Troop lines.*

Territory.	Places.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
		M.		
I. Abdali ...	FIYUSH ...	13	13	<p>Road for 4 miles metalled to Sheikh Othman. From there the road lies over a sandy tract, but is good going.</p> <p>Water—4 wells yielding abundant supply of good water.</p> <p>Supplies—Forage and provisions plentiful.</p> <p>Fiyush is on the Imad branch of the Zaida river at a distance of one mile from it. There is a good deal of cultivation in the neighbourhood.</p>
II. Haushabi	HARUR ...	26½	39½	<p>The road is fair, but some five miles of heavy sand drift occur half-way. Harur is a village consisting of 2 clumps of buildings about a quarter of a mile apart situated at the base of the hill. There is no river, but the land is highly cultivated by rainfall from the hills. Water—plenty of good water from 3 wells. Forage and commoner supplies are plentiful.</p>
III. „ ...	AR RAHA ...	20½	59¾	<p>The road runs along the Sailat as Sohaibiya between the Radfan range and a smaller one parallel to and south of it.</p> <p>Water—there are 2 wells.</p> <p>Supplies—forage, etc., procurable in small quantities.</p> <p>At a point about 5 miles short of Ar Raha the river branches off towards the north, at a point where its tributary, the Sailat al Milah, meets it. The road to Ar Raha runs along the tributary.</p>



ROUTE No. 6—*concl'd.*

Territory.	Place.	DISTANCES.		REMARKS.
		Inter- mediate.	Total.	
		M. F.		
IV. 'Alawi ...	AL KASHÁA ...	9	68½	<p>The road continues up the river bed to As Suk 2 miles 5 furlongs, where it branches off to the right, and goes north crossing the As Sohaibiya. Passing close to Al Khariba it continues along the left bank of the As Sohaibiya till Al Kasháa is reached.</p> <p>Harur can, if necessary, be reached by the following route if the above mentioned one is too arduous:—</p> <p>1st march ... Imad ... } Previously described.  2nd „ ... Bir Majhar ... }  3rd „ ... Al Husn ... }  4th „ ... Harur, 8 miles ½ fur-  long.</p> <p>Ar Raha can also be reached by the Al Kafia route as follows—</p> <p>1st march ... Sheikh Othman ... } Previously described.  2nd „ ... Al Hauta ... }  3rd „ ... Shakáa ... }  4th „ ... Ar Raha about 13  miles.</p> <p>Caravans also go straight across to Ar Raha and so on to Al Kafia from Al Hauta, crossing the Wadi as Saghir north of Al Hauta and continuing in a northerly direction along a track across the sandy tract. There is at least one well <i>en route</i>.</p>



Date		Description	
1880	Jan 1	Balance	100.00
1880	Jan 15	Received	50.00
1880	Feb 1	Received	25.00
1880	Mar 1	Received	10.00
1880	Apr 1	Received	5.00
1880	May 1	Received	2.50
1880	Jun 1	Received	1.25
1880	Jul 1	Received	0.62
1880	Aug 1	Received	0.31
1880	Sep 1	Received	0.16
1880	Oct 1	Received	0.08
1880	Nov 1	Received	0.04
1880	Dec 1	Received	0.02
1880	Total		100.00

The above is a true and correct statement of the account of the said [Name] for the year 1880, as shown by the books and records of the said [Name].

Witness my hand and seal this [Date] day of [Month], 1880.

[Signature]

[Name]

[Address]

[City]

[State]

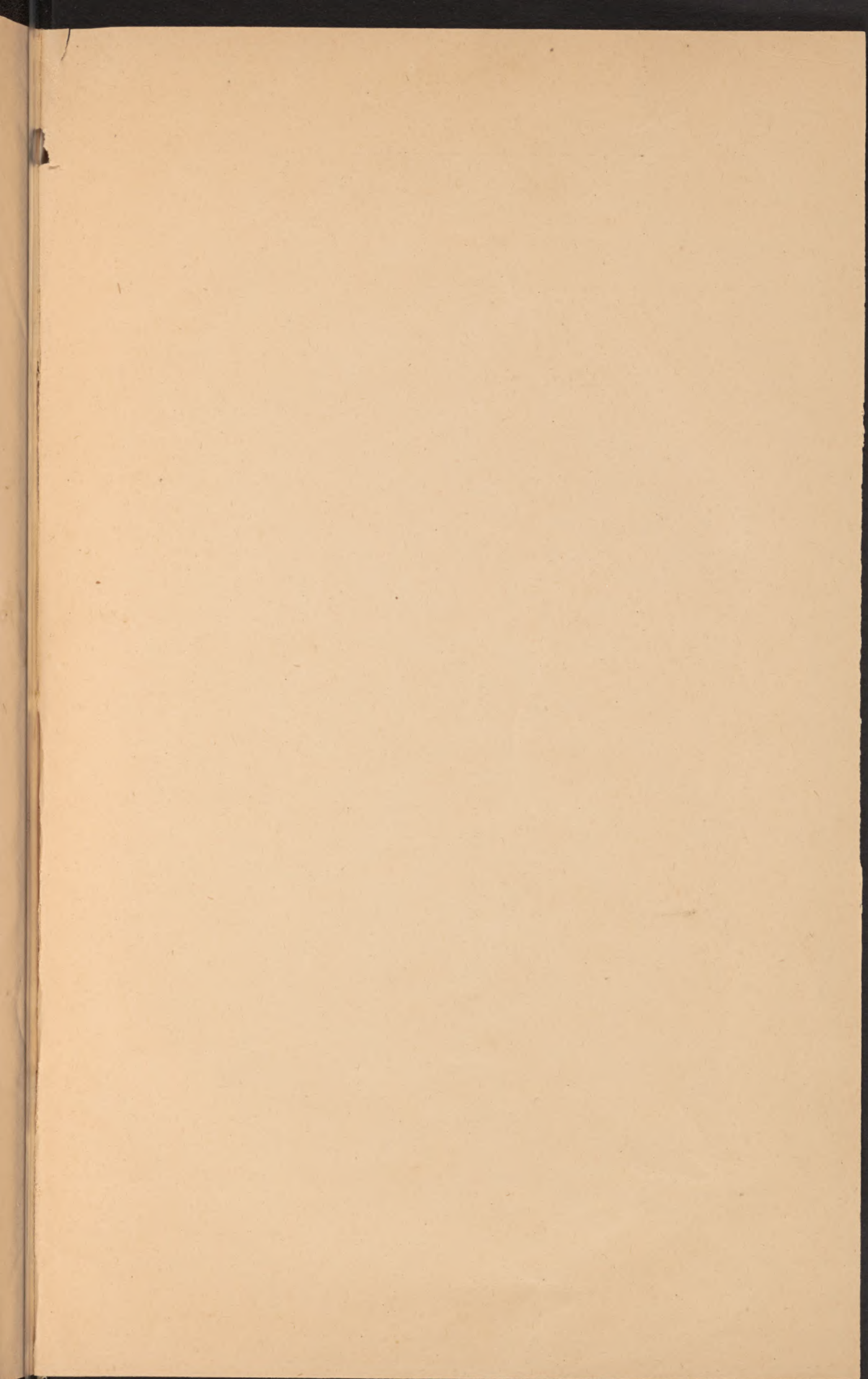
[County]

[District]

[Precinct]

[Ward]







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